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The Big 3 talk tough as a worried world cries: 'No more tests!'

By Kumar Goshal

AT THE UNITED NATIONS building in Geneva, U.S., Soviet and British representatives gathered on Oct. 31 in an attempt to work out an international system of controls to end the testing of nuclear weapons.

The gravity of their task was underscored on the eve of their session by the finding of a dangerous increase in radioactivity in places near to and far from Geneva, and by the rigid positions taken by both the East and the West in the UN Political Committee.

The day before the conference, Mayor Norris Poulson of Los Angeles demanded an immediate halt to U.S. nuclear weapons tests in Nevada because the city's Health Dept. had noted a rise in radioactivity 20% above the safety margin. The Atomic Energy Commission assured the panicky people of Los Angeles that the radioactivity would dissipate quickly. But at the U. of So. California, professor of biochemistry Dr. Paul Saltman said:

"I'd like to say something to relieve the public mind about the dangers of this high radioactivity level. But I can't say it. Radiation exposure is a cumulative thing. What happens today we always have with us."

THE CHILDREN: A few days earlier the newspaper **Neue Rhein-Zeitung** of Essen, Germany, said two youngsters each had a leg amputated because of tumors caused by radioactive water. The West German Atomic Affairs Minister confirmed an East German report that the Black Forest and the Bavarian Alps were far more contaminated with radioactivity than Japan had ever been. Dr. Karl Beck, formerly of the Bayreuth municipal children's hospital, said unborn children were being affected by radioactivity in those areas.

The reports, however, seemed to fall on deaf ears in the UN Political Committee—except among the neutral and the small nations. The Big Three indicated they would not budge from previously prepared positions.

The U.S. and Britain reiterated their offer to suspend tests for one year beginning Oct. 31, if the Soviet Union agreed to do the same. They argued that they were making a significant concession by agreeing also to extend the suspension an-

(Continued on Page 9)

MUST THIS BE OUR LEGACY TO OUR UNBORN CHILDREN?
For what you can do about it, see Report to Readers, page 2

THE BUS ARRESTS

Jimcrow gets acid test in Birmingham

By Louis E. Burnham

ON THE DARKER SIDE of the color curtain there's a word that's often used to express the harshest turns of fate. If a job of work is uncommonly tough, if a situation seems impossible, it's a "blip." No wonder, then that Negroes have long referred to Birmingham, Ala., as The Blip, or Bliptown. Anyone who's ever stayed there for a while will tell you that, for Negroes and a lot of whites too, it's the worst town of any size anywhere in the U.S.A.

Worse than Montgomery? Yes. Montgomery is bad enough, but Birmingham is bad and big with it. Perhaps the severity of repression there is an accurate measure of the tremendous potential for social progress which it keeps submerged. For Birmingham is really a big complex of coal, iron and steel production. In independent pits and in the captive mines of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., 20,000 miners, about half of them Negroes, work side by side. As many more labor in the huge steel mills; and in and around nearby Bessemer another 5,000 blast and haul valuable iron ore out of the rich earth.

IT TAKES GUTS: Outside the mines and mills, however, life is rigidly segregated. Birmingham has been the home base of "Ace" Carter, one of the South's more virulent white supremacists, and his Alabama White Citizens Council. Klan membership has mounted recently. The racists, aware of the threat to their cause represented by thousands of Negro and white workers working together in trade unions, have infiltrated as many locals as would tolerate them and gained control of some. Police Commissioner Eugene "Bull" Conner has few equals in his enmity for Negro progress.

It takes uncommon guts, then, to mount a really militant struggle for integration in Birmingham. And recently a group of Negroes who seem to have what it takes were thrown in jail for their efforts. On Oct. 20, 13 followers of Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, 33-year-old president of the Ala. Christian Movement for Human Rights, boarded two buses in the downtown business district. When the driver ordered them to seats in the rear they refused to move. The driver proceeded to the bus terminal where eager policemen herded the Negroes into waiting patrol wagons and carried them off to jail.

A week later Rev. Shuttlesworth,

(Continued on Page 4)

THE COLD WAR OF LETTERS FREEZES OVER

A case history: Pasternak and Zhivago

By Lawrence Emery

BORIS PASTERNAK is an anachronism. Wilfred Burchett, the GUARDIAN's Moscow correspondent, after a five-hour interview (GUARDIAN, Feb. 17, 1958), said of him: "He has one foot firmly planted in the 19th century."

His father was a famous painter and his mother was a musician and he grew up at the peak of the ferment of ideas that stirred the Russian intelligentsia of the time. He himself became a poet and had his first works published when he was 22.

He was 27 when the storm of the Russian Revolution broke. He welcomed it, even though its turbulence, its harshness and its inevitable cruelties threw into total disorder his old-fashioned concept of the orderliness of life. After the Revolution his father emigrated and died in exile, but Boris Pasternak would not leave his homeland.

"AND WHO KNOWS WHAT": He continued to publish poetry—he speaks of it now as esoteric and impressionist—into the 1920's, but with the beginning of the Stalin regime he turned his talents to translation. His versions of Goethe, Schiller and Shakespeare are considered masterworks in the Soviet Union.

Shortly before Stalin's death he began work on a novel, his first, and the first creative work he had undertaken in decades. In his interview with Burchett he explained that he was not satisfied with the reputation based upon his early poetry, but "wanted to write something serious, a prose work, something that would cost effort, work—and who knows what. I was in an artistic crisis and wanted get out of it. I have never been involved in politics, but I was in a state of crisis. From artistic desperation sometimes comes artistic inspiration. And so I wrote my book."

Burchett interpreted this as a feeling by Pasternak "that with his impressionist, symbolist poems and translations . . . he had stood aside for too long from the realities and suffering—often the brutalities—born of a revolution. **Dr. Zhivago** is the answer."

(Continued on Page 4)

Election coverage

THIS ISSUE of the GUARDIAN went to press on the eve of Election Day. Next week's GUARDIAN will have full coverage and analysis of the elections. There will be special regional reports and as detailed a report as possible on the outcome of the independent campaigns throughout the country.

Inside the Guardian this week

The Vatican and world power . . . . . p. 3
Cincinnati and the Rev. McCrackin . . p. 5
Belfrage meets some Jews in Russia. . . p. 7
Before you buy that shiny new car . . . p. 8
Why Pablo Casals came to the U.S. . . p. 10

THE MAIL BAG
USM

Byrdliness

ALDIE, VA.

The excellent article by Louis E. Burnham (Oct. 20) on Byrdliness in Virginia only tells half the story. You don't have to set up concentration camps to have a dictatorship—you can use, as in the state of Virginia, economic boycott, social ostracism, or just plain legalized blackmail in the form of personal fear for yourself and family if you dare to get out of line and refuse to act, vote or think as the Byrd machine dictates.

Recently a farmer friend said to me: "I don't object to integration, but I'm afraid to say so in public. What burns me up is to hear one of the most powerful political figures in Virginia sound off against the Negroes. This man has farming and industrial interests from Virginia to Georgia and he built most of his wealth from using cheap colored labor, but he still thinks all Negroes should be treated as slaves. If I said this in public I wouldn't be permitted to earn a living in Virginia and my people have been here since 1774."

Thousands of Virginians, from day laborers to clergymen, doctors and students, are in the same position—they are afraid to speak. This kind of fear formed the basis for Hitler's power in Nazi Germany.

Name Withheld

Soil conservation

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

If the "New Deal farm set-up" of Soil Conservation Districts succeeded in eliminating the jim-crowism still practiced in some areas in Soil Conservation and other USDA programs, many small farmers in the United Neighbors movement in East Texas will indeed hail the new set up as a "most important people's organization," as it was described by Barrow Lyons in the GUARDIAN.

Back in the early Soil Conservation days of FDR (and "Beany" Baldwin) it was relatively easy for small farmers, including Negroes, to get in on government farm programs. Today, when we see a nicely contour-terraced farm, with verdant evidence of built-up soil in some areas of East Texas, we can be sure, with few exceptions, that the farm does not belong to a Negro.

Lyons also mentioned the farmer who takes his entire farm out of production and goes "to the city to get an industrial job, while collecting from the government for ceasing to produce." But how about the farm workers on that farm after it is "fenced in"? There is no "collecting from the government for ceasing to produce" for them. Nor is there any unemployment compensation for them while they are looking for a new job!

The millions of dollars used by the government in building up soil so that farmers can produce larger crops are undoubtedly well-spent. But let us hope—and work—for the day when it will no longer seem necessary for that same government to spend other millions on crop-reduction plans so those same farmers won't produce too much. Many hungry people here at home and abroad gravely doubt that we are actually producing too much! Please don't try to explain this contradiction to your kiddies. It's hard enough for some of us grown-ups to understand!

Harry Koger

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

Chemclean 536, from Chemclean Products, is a colorless acidic liquid which removes all stains from stainless steel.

—**Chemical and Engineering News**

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: Anonymous.

Soviet education

BELHAVEN, N.C.

Elmer Bendiner's article, "Russia re-examines schools" (Oct. 27), was excellent, showing exactly the historic mistakes of Soviet education in the past and explaining, largely by direct quotations from Khrushchev, how these mistakes are to be corrected to produce functional workers in Soviet society. I think this new turn in Soviet educational philosophy is wholly right.

The new Soviet slogan: "Any honest, useful work for society is sacred work," is the counterpart of Booker T. Washington's educational objective: "To glorify the common labors of man."

Booker T. Washington was a Negro. He knew more about what education ought to achieve than all the rest of America's educators combined. If America had listened to "Booker T.," there would not be any crime or delinquency problem in the U.S. today, and we'd be turning out proud, creative workers instead of loafers and gangsters.

Vernon Ward

Silver Jubilee

CHICAGO, ILL.

Nov. 16, 1958, will be the 25th Anniversary of the establishment of American-Soviet diplomatic relations. It was on Nov. 16, 1933, that Franklin D. Roosevelt and Maxim Litvinov exchanged letters. FDR wrote: "The cooperation of our governments in the great work of preserving peace should be the corner stone of an enduring friendship."

The Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship is urging nation-wide activities to celebrate this anniversary and to stimulate fresh thought and rededication to the principles of the "Good Neighbor" which FDR put forward in relation to all countries, principles strikingly like those of Bandung. We are calling this anniversary the Silver Jubilee of American-Soviet Friendship. We hope GUARDIAN readers throughout the U.S. will do what they can to mark the date and make it a turning point onto the road back to the sanity of FDR's foreign policy. A special enlarged Jubilee issue of **Friendship** will be sent to anyone writing to us at Suite 1102, 32 W. Randolph St., Chicago 1, Ill.

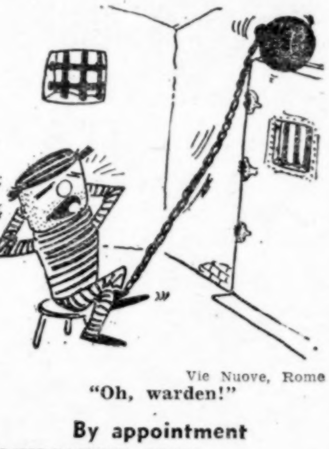
LeRoy Wolins, Secy.

Some order!

ERWIN, TENN.

I see where Congressman (and banker) Rep. Walter has fixed him up a "Foundation for Religious Action in the Social and Civil Order" to be used for Wall Street propaganda purposes. It is principally composed of Herb Hoover, Billy Graham and Norman Vincent Peale (those preacher boys with the cashing-in-on-Christ know-how), George Meany, Spyros P. Skouras, the movie magnate, and Gen. Gordon Grey, the Camel cigarette millionaire. Why we gotta back up our imperialistic war plans on Asia with more Christianity slush is beautifully told in a recent un-American Committee booklet issued at taxpayers' expense, which you can get for free, called **Consultation with Doctor Lowry.** Among other things it says the Chinese and the Russkies believe in force-and-violence and militarism and that us Americans are made of sugar and spice and everything nice.

Ernest Seeman


Vie Nuove, Rome

"Oh, warden!"

By appointment

MUSCATINE, IOWA

I wish someone would explain to me why the new Pope is not appointed by God, instead of elected.

S. M. Adams

New Pope

BERKELEY, CALIF.

I was astonished by the following quote in Royce Brier's San Francisco **Chronicle** column (10/10) by Pope Pius XII:

"For centuries men were contented with very little, but now they have seen what they can do if they work together. They can so order their environment that they are more **men** than ever before, and woe to him who tries to thwart them."

Do you suppose that if this man had been British or American instead of Italian he might have been known as the "Red Pope?"

S. S.

Wonders of New York

MIAMI, FLA.

I have just returned from a week-end in New York City where I saw the Ripley "Believe It or Not" exhibit on Broadway. They have a wonderful collection of the instruments of torture used by the so-called Christians on the heretics during the Inquisition period. Also in New York City there is an organization called the Freethinkers of America, 370 W. 35th St. They have a monthly paper called **Age of Reason.**

E. H.

A school plan

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Please tell some of us why the Federal government does not organize a special department and send teachers into rebellious sections of the country to organize U.S. schools where both white and Negro children could be taught. Could they not use empty buildings private organizations cannot, and could not the state governments be prevented from interfering?

(Mrs.) Thelma Shumake

Ten years ago in the Guardian

MANKIND IS NOW in possession of a secret which could, within a measurable period of time, bring up the standard of living of even the most backward countries, like India and China, to the level of the United States.

The problem of raising the standard of living in any country is a problem of raising the total energy available to her. Atomic energy offers this possibility on a scale hitherto unknown.

What prevents us from using it? Mainly, preoccupation with atomic energy as something to be used for mass destruction, as a weapon for war.

—**P.M.S. Blackett,** British atomic scientist, Nobel Peace Prize winner for 1948.

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REPORT TO READERS

To Geneva, with hope

ON OCTOBER 31, the day the representatives of the U.S., Britain and the U.S.S.R. sat down in Geneva to discuss a permanent end to the testing of nuclear weapons, a communication was sent to them by a group of distinguished citizens of the world. The communication asked them in the name of all the inhabitants of the earth to work for a successful conclusion of the negotiations.

The petition was originated by the Natl. Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (202 E. 44th St., New York 17, N.Y.) and it will be widely advertised and circulated in the U.S. A goal of 100,000 concurring signatures is being sought and then the petition will be flown to Geneva.

The signers were: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Albert Schweitzer; Trygve Lie, former UN Secy. Gen.; Dr. Martin Niemoller, head of the Protestant Church of Germany; Lord Bertrand Russell; Canon John Collins, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London; Dr. H. J. Muller, Nobel Laureate, of the U.S.; Dr. Max Born, German physicist; Francois Mauriac and Pastor Andre Trocmé of France; Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, Christian leader, and Tadao Watanabe, Mayor of Hiroshima; C. Rajagopalachari, former Governor General of India; Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish author and economist; Rev. Martin Luther King; Lord Boyd-Orr, former head of the WHO; Clarence Pickett; Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, and Norman Cousins. The petition follows:

WHAT WE OFFER YOU is the most precious thing human beings have to give. We offer you our hopes. We want you to feel that your job is to help make this planet safe and fit for human habitation.

> We want you to feel that you are representing not just a nation, powerful though it may be, but two billion human beings who represent the ultimate authority on earth.
>
> No group of men in history have had a bigger or nobler chance to serve their own age and all other ages to come.
>
> We know there may be many times during your meetings when further discussions will seem fruitless.
>
> We know there will be in the background many voices actually pushing you in the direction of failure—for it is hard for some men to comprehend the needs and dangers of our times.
>
> But this is not the source of your mandate. Your mandate comes from one and only one source—the sovereign will of the human community. It is to this community that you are primarily responsible.
>
> Naturally, the peace of the world depends on many things besides control of nuclear weapons. It depends on control of the basic causes of war—injustice, hunger, oppression, aggression, ambition.
>
> To meet these dangers, we must look to the cause of a stronger United Nations into which has been built the required powers of world law.
>
> But meanwhile, an important beginning has to be made on one vital part of the problem of world peace—the permanent internationally inspected ending of nuclear weapons tests.
>
> This vital beginning is now your responsibility. To that beginning we now invest our hopes, make known our mandate, and wish you well.

A TELEGRAM WAS SENT last week to President Eisenhower asking him to proclaim the week-end of Nov. 1 as "Geneva Week-end," with special prayers in churches and synagogues throughout the U.S. for the success of the Geneva conference. It was signed by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Rt. Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Dean John Bennett of Union Theologcal Seminary and other clergymen.

In many other countries—the Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Sweden, France and New Zealand—similar petitions were being prepared for presentation at Geneva.

The Natl. Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, under the co-chairmanship of Norman Cousins, editor of **The Saturday Review,** and Clarence Pickett, of the American Friends Service Committee, was founded one year ago and now has 120 local groups throughout the country. It is today the most widespread organization functioning in the U.S. toward the goal of a ban on nuclear tests and world peace. We urge all GUARDIAN readers to join in its community efforts; if you do not know the headquarters of your local group, write to the national office for information.

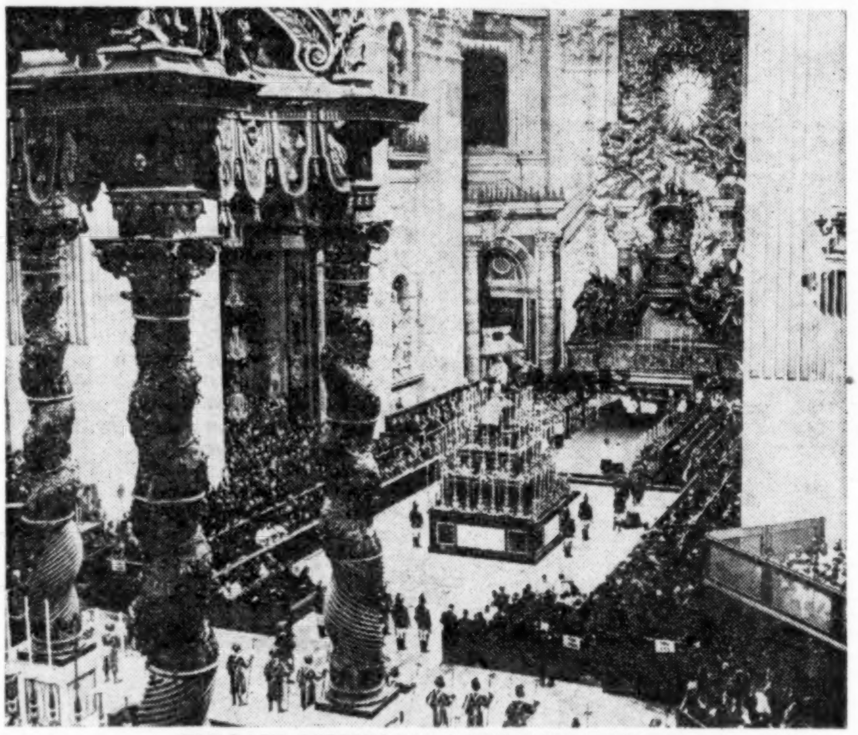
As Pablo Casals writes (p. 10), there is no more urgent job in the world today. Let us all offer our strength for this work on the eve of Armistice Day, 1958.

—THE GUARDIAN

HOW THE VATICAN OPERATES

Medievalism in the age of Sputnik

By Elmer Bendiner



THE LAST SOLEMN MASS FOR POPE PIUS XII

The raised catafalque in St. Peter's Basilica

A CARDINAL last week said to Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli: "Receive the three-fold crown of the Tiara, and know that Thou art the Father of Princes and Kings, the Ruler of the round earth, and here below the Viceroy of Jesus Christ, to whom honor and glory forever. Amen."

Angelo Roncalli who, as Pope, has taken the name of John XXIII, is not likely to "rule the round earth" but the ritual is not altogether empty. It expresses a tradition and a hope of the Papacy and there is enough actual power left to the Pope to make his coronation much more than a museum-piece of medievalism.

Pope John lacks the power to be either as effectively wise or as colorfully outrageous as some of his predecessors. He commands no armies like the old soldier-popes who lived—and sometimes died—by the sword. The 20th century Vatican, considerably chastened, is not likely to be presided over by the Pope's daughter as it was in the 16th century when the much-married Lucretia Borgia, daughter of Pope Alexander VI, presided over the College of Cardinals while her father was away on business.

INFALLIBILITY: Still the new Pope has greater power theoretically than his more dashing predecessors. In 1870, when Italy was cutting the Papal State down to its present postage-stamp proportions, Pius IX summoned a council which declared him and all subsequent Popes infallible.

The infallibility which goes with the three-tiered tiara is said to be limited to matters of morals and to statements made "ex cathedra" (officially). But in the last analysis it is only the Pope who decides when he is speaking ex cathedra and what is or is not a matter of morals. He is therefore the only reigning monarch who asserts his divine right to rule, who sets his own limits of jurisdiction and aspires to global dominion.

The trappings are fancifully regal. The Pope has a 1,400-room palace. No Catholic may stand in his presence but must kneel until he gives permission to rise On ceremonial occasions they kiss his feet or his fingers. From now on no one may dine with Angelo Roncalli as he eats in solitary splendor on a table covered by red silk under a red silk canopy.

THE DYNAMO: The nation which he rules directly and autocratically is less than one-mile square with a population between 600 and 1,000, but it has all the state machinery of the mightiest world power and top-ranking diplomats from 42 countries attend the Pope's court.

The State of Vatican City has its own flag, police, courts, postage stamps and currency, its own schools and a newspaper, the influential **L'Osservatore Romano.** It has its nobles with glittering uniforms and medieval titles, the conferring of which brings in a very sizeable revenue. It has its own railroad and powerful television stations. Citizens of Vatican City, who travel on Vatican passports, are all in the direct employ of the Church, staffing the ministries and courts of a government that looks and acts like a great world power.

THE PRIME MINISTER: Democracy is heresy in this mile of gardens, bassilicas and palaces. The Vatican in religious or political affairs follows the ancient Papal dictum: "The origin of public power is to be sought for in God Himself and not in the multitude." The unchallengable interpreter of God is the Pope.

Heading the Pope's cabinet is his Secretary of State whose duties were laid down by Pope Sixtus V in 1602: "The Prime Minister of the Vatican must know everything. He must have read everything, understood everything, but he must say nothing. He must know even the pieces played in the theater because of the documentation they contain of distant lands."

The late Pope Pius XII took over that job himself in the latter part of his reign. The Secretary has his own committee of cardinals in charge of "Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs." They advise him on the political and economic affairs of the world, ranging from trade union matters in the U.S. to Soviet rocketry. He has a "Secretary of Ordinary Affairs," who handles the daily routine: protocol, dispatching of diplomats, safeguarding the Vatican diplomatic code, accumulating dossiers for awards or demotions. A huge staff handles Vatican communications, lines up candidates for noble titles for which the would-be prince donates liberally to the Vatican treasury.

THE INQUISITION: The College of Cardinals acts as a Privy Council but, except in strictly religious matters, it ranks second to the Secretary of State in power and influence with the Pope. The resident Cardinals in Rome head up ministries called "Congregations," of which the most celebrated is the Congregation of the Holy Office, otherwise known as the Inquisition. It is in charge of uprooting heresy.

Although it no longer has the power to burn heretics at the stake or extract confessions on the rack, the Holy Office still operates on the slogan handed down by Pope Gregory IX: "Error has no right and must be abandoned and uprooted." The Vatican determines what is or is not error. Though the Inquisition is a shadow of its former self, it remains silent on the persecution of Protestants in Colombia and the occasional instances of jail terms in Spain and Portugal for those who fail to go to Mass.

In 1920 it issued a solemn warning against "an organization which . . . instills indifference and apostasy to the Catholic religion." The organization was the YMCA. The Inquisition also has the job of preparing the Index, a list of books proscribed for Catholics.

THE PROPAGATORS: Topping the Inquisition in importance is the machinery of Propaganda Fide—the congregation in charge of Propagation of the Faith. Its mission is to convert a world which it has neatly divided into provinces, districts, prefectures and vicarates. It runs hundreds of colleges, seminaries and missions. The most recent available figures, going back to 1930, indicate 11,000 preachers, 15,000 friars and 30,000 nuns under its direct supervision. It has a $30,000,000 budget. The cardinal who heads Propaganda Fide is a top man in the hierarchy, often called the Red Pope.

Backing Propaganda Fide is the order of Jesuits who pride themselves on "unlimited abjuration of all rights of judgment." Their virtue is that they never question the authority of any superior in the Church, stand ready for any assignment anywhere. In recent years the glittering array or Orders has been brought up to date and some new ones added. The Company of St. Paul, for example, has been formed to "Catholicize or re-Catholicize the world," but its clergy wear no habit. They "live in the world," often in working class areas. It is a move to combat the 20th century enemy, socialism.

THE JUDICIARY: In the 16th century the enemy was Protestantism. In the 19th it was liberalism and democracy. Deprived of actual temporal rule in most places, the Church has seen some of its heaviest spiritual artillery, the penalty of excommunication, grow steadily weaker. In the hundred years preceding World War II it has been estimated that it has excommunicated every prominent Italian statesman except Mussolini: Pius XI called him "a man sent by Divine Providence."

Its judicial apparatus, the Roman Rota and the Sacred Penitentiaria, now handles mainly marital problems of Catholics but it still has a powerful weapon in the handing out of indulgences which provide limited periods of time off from purgatory for sins committed.

No one knows precisely the total Vatican budget, but it is enormous. Church property and income all over the world is tightly controlled from Rome. It has a regular income from fees for marriage, annulment, baptism, awards of nobility, donations of pilgrims. It is also supported by the ceaseless stream of voluntary taxes from the world's 400,000,000 Catholics. By far the biggest source of revenue is in the U.S., followed by Canada, South America and Spain.

THE MONEY: The U.S. is also the Vatican's banker. Its massive gold blocks are on deposit here and U. S. banks have taken the place once held by Rothschild as money lender to the Vatican.

In recent years the whole weight of this ponderous but highly efficient machinery with rare exceptions has been thrown on the side of bitter-end reaction. Its quarrels with fascism arose when Hitler stepped on the Church's prerogatives. The Vatican backed Franco and Mussolini all the way, supported most tyrannies in Latin America except where they turned anti-clerical or advocated the separation of church and state, a prime offense. Its antagonism to the Soviet Union has never been based on a horror of dictatorial excess but on the fact that socialism poses the greatest threat to church power.

Vatican reliance on the U.S. for funds has muted somewhat its blasts against democracy but it has not shaken its conviction that the world has gone down hill since the Middle Ages.

Pope John XXIII, a genial man with a taste for good conversation and pleasant living, inherits more than a church. He must now put on the costumes of a pageant and enter the Sputnik Age holding aloft the banner of unreconstructed medievalism.

Who tipped off the traders—the North Koreans?

WAR and stability are basically antithetical. From this bromide alone one might reasonably conjecture that on the basis of present price stability in commodity markets, the present war clouds hovering over the Pacific islands are all thunder and lightning with very little rain.

For those who delight in the pleasurable pastime of parallelism, there is history aplenty to draw upon. Conveniently within the memory of most everyone active in today's affairs, the Korea conflict erupted with considerably less advance saber-rattling than we hear at present. Although many of the principal members of the cast in today's crisis weren't in the earlier show, the arena is the same, the major protagonists are unchanged, and the prize is still geo-political control of the western Pacific.

It was, for the most part, a quiet spring Saturday in the Western World (Sunday morning in the Pacific) when the North Korean People's Democratic Republic sent its Russian-equipped and trained army streaming across the 38th parallel to redress fancied wrongs. But judging from the action of the commodity markets immediately prior to June 25, 1950—when the fracas started—not everyone was caught unawares.

As the chart clearly shows, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, daily index of 22 commodities hit a low for the year of 81.2% of its 1947-49 average in mid-March. Business generally was pulling out of the 1948-49 recession and it was to be expected that commodity prices would improve. And there was a steady, easily explained rise through to mid-April. Then, quite unpredictably, prices shot upward at a rate faster than could have been justified by the improvement in business activity.

With wisdom born of hindsight, it is easy to see that there were traders in the commodity markets—probably with connections across the Pacific—who had been apprised of the move and were able to take advantage of the price rise that soared through the summer and leveled briefly on a high plateau in the fall of '50.—**The Financial World**, Oct. 8, 1958

The Pasternak case

(Continued from Page 1)

A COLDER WIND: The work was completed just as the thaw in frozen ideological attitudes began to set in following the death of Stalin. In April, 1954, **Znamya,** issued by the Soviet Union of Writers, published ten of the poems which appear at the end of **Dr. Zhivago.** The manuscript of the novel was eventually accepted, and it was scheduled for simultaneous publication in the Soviet Union and abroad after Oct. 15, 1956. A copy of the manuscript accordingly was sent to the publishing firm of Giangiacomo Feltrinelli in Milan.

But before then there were signs that the thaw was beginning to freeze over again. In the summer of 1956 **Literaturnaya Gazeta** proclaimed: "Soviet literature was, is and will remain powerful because of its commitment to the Communist Party, its direct link with the policy of the CP and the Soviet Union."

The Italian publisher was asked to delay publication for six months so revisions could be made; both he and Pasternak agreed. But at the end of six months the climate had turned considerably colder; Feltrinelli was asked to return the manuscript, but he refused.

THE BOOK COMES OUT: Pasternak cabled him, and a representative of the Soviet Union of Writers called upon him in person, but he published the book in November, 1957. In that same month Pasternak appealed to the British publishers, William Collins & Sons, to return the manuscript they were preparing for publication, but they refused.

In his interview with Pasternak in December of that year, Burchett gave these direct questions and answers:

"Did you agree with the proposed cuts?"

"Yes, I did."

"Would the cuts harm your book?"

"No, they would not."

"Do you regret that the book is being published in its present form abroad?"

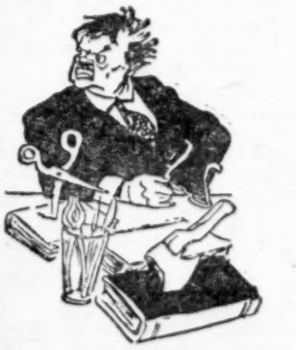
"I regret all the noise that has been made about it abroad . . . Without all the fuss, the book would have been published here with a few pages less and the correct version would have been published abroad."

NO ONENESS IN ART: Asked if the characters in his book express his own ideas, Pasternak said: "There cannot be oneness in art. Works of art are very complex, they must not have a single aspect. A book has its own existence. Characters in it say right things and wrong things. Everything they say cannot express the beliefs of the author."

Of his fellow writers he said: "I am grateful that Soviet writers educated me. Before, I was an esoteric, a symbolist. Now I am a realist."

"A socialist realist?"

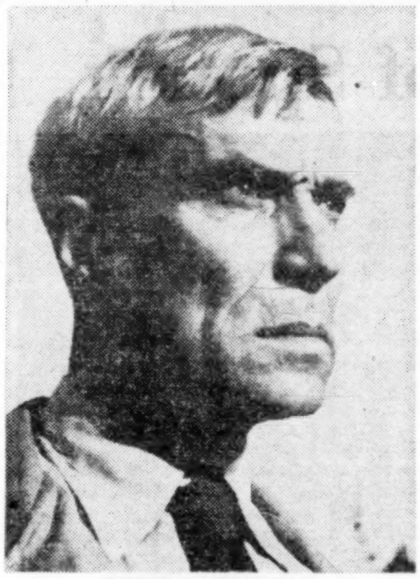
"No, but I am grateful to the socialist realists that they made me a realist. And I am grateful to my country and to our society, because everything that I am was made by them."



Soviet Literature, Moscow

Asked what he considered the most important achievement of the revolution, he replied: "The destruction of property rights. This made us a new nation."

THE AWARD IS MADE: None of this could have prepared anyone, Pasternak least of all, for the tragedy that overwhelmed him when he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature on Oct. 23, a prize he accepted with mingled pride and humility. He was the first Soviet citizen to be given the award.



BORIS PASTERNAK
"Leaving my motherland would equal death for me."

The citation was simple: "For his important achievement both in contemporary lyrical poetry and in the field of the great Russian epic tradition."

No announcement of the award was made in the Soviet Union until two days later when Tass, the official news agency, made available the text of an article in **Literaturnaya Gazeta** five hours before its appearance on newsstands. In it Pasternak was denounced as one who had chosen "the path of shame and ignominy," who "preferred to side with those who are trying to bar the way to communism." The novel, once scheduled for publication, was called an "artistically squalid, malicious work replete with hatred of socialism." The award was called "an act against the Soviet nation" intended to "fan the cold war." And there was a threat: "An inglorious end lies in store both for the resurrected Judas, Dr. Zhivago, and his author, whose only reward will be the contempt of the people."

A HOT DEBATE: Next day **Pravda,** official organ of the Communist Party, was even more virulent. Pasternak was a "through and through bourgeois reactionary and a through and through bourgeois intellectual," a "malevolent philistine," a "libeler," and "an extraneous smudge in our socialist society"; the book itself was "a malicious squib" and a "low-grade reactionary hackwork."

On Oct. 28, after a meeting described as "hot" in the Soviet press, Pasternak was expelled from the Writers Union and deprived of the title "Soviet Writer" because of his "political and moral fall, his treason with regard to the Soviet people, the cause of socialism, peace and progress paid for by a Nobel Prize in order to intensify the cold war." He was also expelled from the Translators Union.

Next day Vladimir Semechastny, head of the Soviet Young Communists, at a rally of 12,000 members attended by Khrushchev, apologized to pigs for likening Pasternak to a pig, declared that he had "defiled those by whose toil he lives and breathes," and invited him to emigrate to "his capitalist paradise."

THE BOOK ITSELF: The political motive, if any, behind the award, and the literary merit of the book itself will be debated for a long time. The GUARDIAN's own review (Elmer Bendiner, Sept. 29), predicted that it would become a "missile in the cold war" but found it a "lyrical and tender novel" and its central character a man who sought saints where there were none to be found. It concluded: "Yet the voice of the humanitarian may be needed in the chorus of those who sing only anthems. It affirms the value of human life and in this book it sings eloquently."

Pasternak himself seems to have done no worse than to have examined the meaning of his own life and the lives of many he knew in the possibly outmoded terms of his 19th century precepts, as though he were trying to rescue an old trunkful of keepsakes from the attic of history.

STUDY IN CONTRAST: But the cultural world was stunned by the virulence of the attack against him. He himself sent a painful message to the Nobel committee: "In view of the meaning given to this honor in the community to which I belong [another version made it "by the society in which I live"] I should abstain from the undeserved prize that has been awarded to me. Do not meet my voluntary refusal with ill-will."

In a moving appeal to Premier Khrushchev, Pasternak made it clear he knew he had become a cold war casualty. He said: "Whatever my mistakes and errors, I could not imagine that I should be in the center of such a political campaign as has started to be fanned around my name in the West."

On the question of his leaving the Soviet Union, he wrote:

"For me this is impossible. I am linked with Russia by my birth, life and work. I cannot imagine my fate outside Russia. A departure beyond the borders of my country is for me equivalent to death, and for that reason I request that you not take that extreme measure in relation to me.

"With my hand on my heart, I can say that I have done something for Soviet literature and I can still be useful to it."

NO BARRIER: An authorized Tass communique said in response to Pasternak's letter that no obstacles would be placed in his way if he wanted to go abroad to receive the Nobel award. Nor, it added, would there be any barrier if he wanted to leave the Soviet Union permanently and "experience all the charms of the capitalist paradise."

In our own land

IN THE INTERNATIONAL furor over the Pasternak affair, it would be well for Americans to recall that certain voices now raised in defense of the Russian writer (**Life** magazine among others) were either silent or on the wrong side in the vicious political persecution that drove Charlie Chaplin from this country, that pilloried Howard Fast for accepting a Stalin peace prize in the days before he broke with the Communist Party, that haled playwright Arthur Miller before a Congressional committee for having wrong associates, or that blighted the careers of the Hollywood Ten.

The savagery of the attack on Pasternak was in marked contrast to the proud acceptance by the Soviet Union of a Nobel Prize to three of its physicists. The official explanation: Prizes for science have always recognized true merit, but prizes for literature have often been inspired by "reactionary political motives."

The thaw in intellectual freedom seemed frozen over as deeply as before, and Pasternak himself—with his wife and three sons, a pianist, an engineer and a physics student—was not only deprived of any future livelihood but was invited to get out of his country and go back where he never came from.

The good old days when brother Edgar was free

EDGAR EISENHOWER, the President's older brother, broke a six-year political silence with a partisan speech tonight because he said he was concerned that the country was "rushing down the road to socialism."

But he made it clear that he felt that Congress, not his brother, was completely responsible. In his speech, the President's brother said:

"Another reason for my coming is that I have two grandchildren and I would like them to enjoy the kind of Government I experienced in this country as a boy.

"In those days the Government didn't tell my employer what he must pay me, it didn't limit my hours of work, it didn't furnish me with school lunches, it didn't require me to belong to some kind of organization in order to work. I was free."

—New York **Times,** Oct. 10

Birmingham story

(Continued from Page 1)

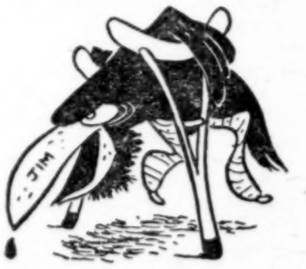
charged with fostering a conspiracy, was convicted on four misdemeanor counts, fined $100 and sentenced to 90 days in jail. Rev. J. S. Phifer received a $100 fine and 60-day sentence. The other twelve defendants were released with 180-day suspended sentences and a warning from City Judge William Conway to "stay out of trouble."

"DRIVER-OPTION" PLAN: This is not the first time Rev. Shuttlesworth and his followers have been "in trouble" with the Birmingham law. In December, 1956, a group was arrested for violating a local ordinance which required Negroes to take seats in the rear of buses. Appeals from the convictions in these cases were about to be heard in the Federal District Court when the City Commission repealed the ordinance and replaced it with a driver-option plan.

The new ordinance made no reference to race but empowered the driver to direct passengers to seats which he chose for them. It is modeled after a Tallahassee, Fla., ordinance which enables drivers to assign passengers to seats on the basis of "weight distribution," the "health and safety" of the passengers and the "peace, tranquility and good order" of the general society.

Though it is a transparent subterfuge aimed at enforcing indirectly what the Supreme Court has expressly forbidden —jimcrow travel on intrastate buses— segregationists hope that it will survive High Court scrutiny. In 1956 the Justices denied, on technical grounds, review of a case challenging the Tallahassee ordinance.

2ND-CLASS TRAVEL: In some other Southern cities bus desegregation has proceeded without serious incident on the heels of the December, 1956, Supreme Court ruling which brought the Montgomery boycott to a successful close. Little Rock, Ark., Richmond, Va., and other municipalities eliminated jimcrow travel voluntarily more than a year ago. Last May 31 a Federal judge outlawed the New Orleans ordinance and Negroes and whites have been riding integrated ever since.



In other cities Negroes have pressed to bring to an end the system which makes them virtually second-class passengers. The bus company in Rock Hill, S.C., quit operations for a time last January when Negroes, a majority of its passengers, initiated a boycott against jimcrow. In March, 36 Negro ministers petitioned the Mobile, Ala., city commission for repeal of the bus segregation ordinances and were supported by a group of 32 white clerics.

STILL A BLIP: The pattern varies from place to place, depending on the character of the town and the quality of organization in the Negro community. Few areas, however, have remained untouched by the desire, or some concrete effort, to remove from Negro Americans one of the most humiliating badges of inferior status.

The Birmingham defendants intend to take their case against the new ordinance into the Federal courts and up to the Supreme Court if necessary. It is possible, then, that the recent arrests may be the necessary prelude to knocking out the South's latest illegal gimmick to maintain the oppression of Negroes and their separation from white workers with whom they must share a common destiny.

If so, it couldn't happen to a meaner town or a finer group of complainants. For Birmingham is still a blip.

AN OPEN LETTER FROM ANNA LOUISE STRONG

Why the Chinese won't talk 'Cease Fire' with Dulles

Following is the text of a letter sent by Anna Louise Strong, now on an extended stay in China, to Senators William Langer (R-N.D.), Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Hubert Humphries (D-Minn.).

AS AN AMERICAN who is burned up by the way our Administrations have deprived America of the friendship of the world's most populous nation and most courteous people, I write from the middle of China. I have been here six weeks, and though, at my request, the Chinese government did not mark or even touch my passport, Mr. Dulles will take it from me if I return, because he does not want Americans to come here at all.

I shall therefore stay some time for what seems to me a paramount duty: to inform my fellow countrymen of what they need to know, if we are to escape a bad war . . . First of all, that this country is very much alive: up on its toes, and most of its 600,000,000 people seem to work all day and study all night, and spend the minutes between times cheering for some bright idea for their country's future. I think there was never a renaissance like this in history: the hundreds of new factories, power plants, hotels, workers' housing areas, the hundreds of small dams and scores of big ones, the taming of the Hwai River, and the initial taming of the Yellow, and the plans which will turn the Yangtze's mighty waters into canals and power dams and irrigation all over the map of China, the millions of newly irrigated acres, and the tens of millions of newly planted trees. . . .

THIS YEAR'S food crops doubled last year's; the cotton crop also doubled and China now claims to be first in world production of cotton; steel production will also double this year, and in two years more they will overtake Britain in total steel production.

America lost irretrievably when we lost contact with these people, but we will lose more if we provoke war.

What is it but "provoke" when three U.S. gunboats steam between Matsu and the mainland, just when the Chinese stopped shooting at Quemoy?

This letter is mostly to tell you what it seems to me the Chinese mean when they refuse to discuss "Cease Fire" with Mr. Dulles. I doubt if this is quite clear to Americans, partly because Dulles intentionally clouds it, and partly because we are so used to butting into other nations' business that we do not realize how things look to a nation sensitive of its sovereignty and with several thousand years practice in precise techniques of manner.

CHINA—PEKING—is, I think, quite willing to discuss not only "Cease Fire" but also a peace treaty and/or national union, plus autonomy for Taiwan, or anything else, with other Chinese, whether with Chiang's regime or with the commanders on Quemoy. They offered a gratuitous cessation of shooting for seven days without even asking reward. They offered to negotiate peace, stating that their civil war has continued 30 years (since Chiang shot up the workers of Shanghai who gave him the city) and they would rather end it by negotiation.

But they will not talk "Cease Fire" with Dulles because:

- They will not accept him as intermediary in their civil war . . . and who would?
- They are not at war with the U.S.A. and will not imply that they are by discussing a "Cease Fire."
- Therefore, they regard Dulles' insistence as a hypocritical trick, designed to establish America's right to intervene in China's civil war and, by implication, to occupy Formosa. The only point at which they think their interests touch America is: When will you go home?

If you understand this logic, you will follow more easily the moves in the Warsaw talks.

—**Anna Louise Strong**

THE CINCINNATI STORY

Behind the attack on Rev. McCrackin

"It may be that at some future time Federal authorities will again take possession of my body, but it is my earnest purpose, God being my helper, that no one, no circumstance, no place shall be allowed to take possession of my spirit and my conscience."

WITH THESE WORDS, Rev. Maurice F. McCrackin, pastor of the West Cincinnati-St. Barnabas Church and director of its affiliated Findlay Street Neighborhood House, expressed his determination to continue a singular protest against war which has excited the placid city of Cincinnati as few other events in recent years.

For the past ten years Rev. McCrackin has refused to pay part or all of his income taxes. At first he tried to calculate what percentage of his tax money would be used for the military budget and withheld that amount. Later he extended the area of non-cooperation by refusing to volunteer any financial statement or taxes. The Internal Revenue Service in both instances attached his bank account and secured a lien for the amounts it estimated the minister owed the government.

There the matter rested—a rather private fued between a pacifist pastor and a war-prone government—until about a year ago. Then an assortment of Cincinnati's most reactionary political groupings launched a full-scale public attack on Rev. McCrackin. They seized upon his attendance at a 1957 Labor Day week-end conference at Tennessee's Highlander Folk School to open up a cross-fire of criticism and slander which has hardly abated since.

CIRCUIT RIDERS: The conference at Monteagle, Tenn., was open to the public. The principal speakers were Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Rev. C. K. Steele, leaders of Negro bus boycott movements in Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla.; and Rev. Conrad Browne, leader of the beleaguered Koinonia cooperative farm community at Americus, Ga. The leaders did not know that their open-door policy attracted not only men like Maurice McCrackin but also a spy from the misnamed Georgia Education Assn., an official pro-segregation state agency set up at the suggestion of Gov. Marvin Griffin.

Soon, however, the report of the Georgia governor's man was passed on to the big Cincinnati newspapers. They devoted big headlines and lots of space to the charge that Rev. McCrackin had met with "Communists" in Tennessee. Rev. McCrackin's main accuser was M. G. Lowman, local head of the Circuit Riders, a group founded in 1951 by wealthy laymen to oppose progressive social action in the churches. Among the main backers of the Circuit Riders have been its former president John C. Satterfield, a Jackson, Miss., attorney connected with oil and gas interests, and the late Paul Sturtevant of New York, who was a long-time director of the Chase Bank and for 40 years a director of the American Rolling Mill Co.

"TAKE THE BODY": Behind the shield of newspaper scare stories, other groups joined the local Circuit Riders in calling for action against Rev. McCrackin. The Minute Women and the Americanization Committee of the Hamilton County American Legion were most prominent among them. The attack coincided with last year's hotly contested city council election and a former member of the council, Rep. Gordon Scherer of the House Un-American Activities Committee, wrote to the Director of Internal Revenue calling for federal prosecution of the minister.

Last Sept. 10 officials of the Internal Revenue Service asked Rev. McCrackin to come to their offices for a talk about his taxes. When he refused, they secured a summons ordering his appearance two days later. Three federal agents came to accompany him to the hearing, but he said: "I am not going to cooperate. Take the body." They did.

On Sept. 26 Rev. McCrackin was bound over to the federal grand jury for refusal to respond to the summons and the path was cleared for his prosecution under a section of the Internal Revenue Code carrying a one-year sentence, a $1,000 fine, or both. While awaiting action of the grand jury, which is not likely to convene until next March, Rev. McCrackin remains free to carry on his fight for conscience and for the right to remain at the head of his church and community center.

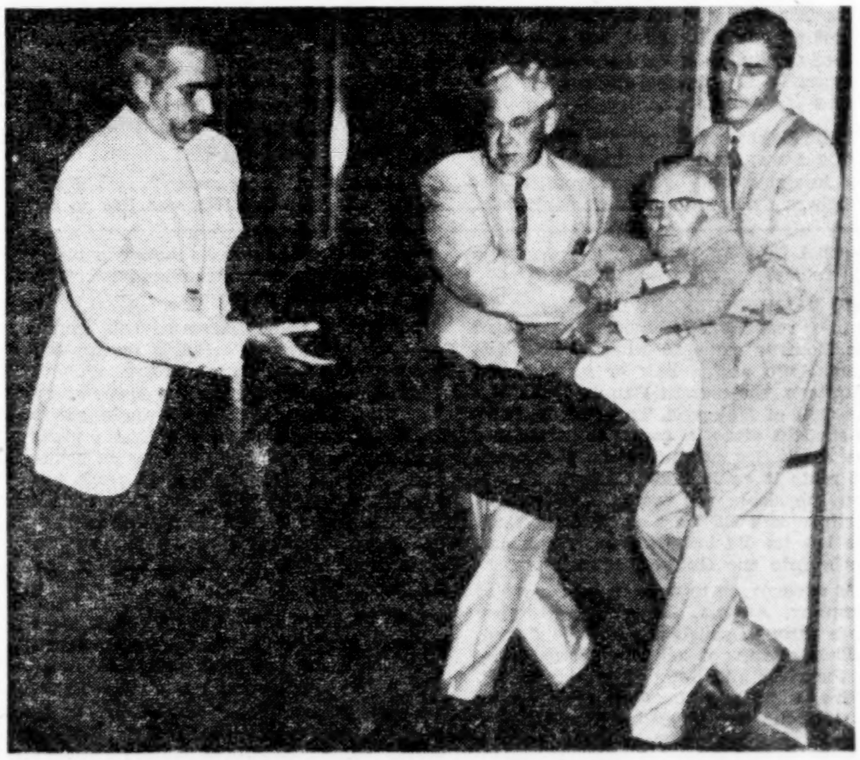
PEOPLE'S PASTOR: While Rev. McCrackin is an ordained Presbyterian minister, the West Cincinnati-St. Barnabas Church is sponsored jointly by the Presbytery of Cincinnati and the Southern Ohio diocese of the Episcopal Church. Together with Neighborhood House, it serves a community of Negro and white working people in Cincinnati's West Side slum district. In that neighborhood, and throughout the city, Rev. McCrackin is revered for his success in integrating the church and the community center and in helping solve the manifold daily problems of the people.

Two hours after his arrest on Sept. 12, the United Appeal, then in the midst of a fund-raising campaign, yielded to pressure and voted the Findlay Street Center out of the Community Chest. Episcopal Bishop Henry W. Hobson said that McCrackin's action was no different from that of Gov. Faubus, and a September meeting of the Presbytery referred to its committee on judicial business the minister's "relationship with the Presbytery."

Through all of this Rev. McCrackin has stood firm, and a significant number of Cincinnatians stand with him. On Oct. 11 a citizens committee announced it had secured 1,312 signatures in the Upper West End to retain the fighting pastor as director of the settlement house. They had just "dipped into the sentiment," said Rev. Jacob Wagner of the First Reformed Church, chairman of the Committee.

GEORGIA'S LEAD: The stakes in the battle are many and high. There is the question whether a Southern Ohio city with a half-million population, including 100,000 Negroes, is to take its lead in race relations from Georgians. On the political level the attack against Rev. McCrackin is another thrust by the same reactionary machine forces which drove the only representative of the Negro community, attorney Theodore Berry, out of the city council last year. Above all, there is the right of men to live by their conscience and work for peace.

One of Rev. McCrackin's supporters underscored the importance of this last question when he recently pointed out: "The fact that the Christian Church is greatly in support of cremating millions of people alive does not disturb the sensibilities of churchmen nearly so much as the fact that one lone figure says in quiet resoluteness, and seems to mean it, that he does not go along with this."



THE PEACE MINISTER AND THE REVENUE MEN
They took Rev. McCrackin's body but not his conscience

. . . that all men are equal

FT. JACKSON, S.C., Oct. 21 (UPI)—A general court-martial convicted a combat-hardened master sergeant today of making his men eat $1 bills and submit to other indignities.

The sergeant was stripped of one of his stripes and fined $450.

* * *

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—Two young Puerto Rican farm hands were sentenced today to 10 to 30 years imprisonment each for scuffling with a Poughkeepsie youth and stealing a few cigarettes.

—San Francisco **Chronicle**, Oct. 22

BOOMING INDUSTRY

Rumania today: chemistry, oil and a long life

By Wilfred Burchett
Guardian staff correspondent

MOSCOW

RUMANIA'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY is rushing ahead at such a pace that it will soon surprise the world. Blueprints and plans which seemed like pipedreams when I visited the country two years ago are now transformed into substantial factories in production and others in various stages of completion.

The chemical industry got its big boost when the European socialist bloc of countries decided that each should specialize in the fields best suited to it and cooperate in the total distribution instead of each bursting at the seams trying to build up a self-contained economy.

Rumania's assets include these:

- The biggest reserves of methane gas in the world outside the Soviet Union. (The U.S. comes next after Rumania.)
- The biggest petroleum industry in Europe after the Soviet Union—with production more than twice the pre-war figure.
- Ample supplies of soda, sulphur, coal, non-ferrous metals and other necessary raw materials.
- The discovery that the 600,000 acres of reeds growing in the Danube Delta represent a permanent, precious source of cellulose (if calculated in cello-fiber, the basis for artificial wool, it represents about half the world's wool production).
- Last on this very brief list, but not the least important: Prof. Ana Aslan and her institute for curing—not treating, but curing—old age.

NEW VITAMIN: Placing Prof. Aslan among the assets of the Rumanian chemical industry is not an exaggeration. After half a life-time of research, she has isolated a new vitamin H^3, derived from novocain, which, even if it does not abolish old age, at least makes it much more pleasurable.

After nine years' continuous use of H^3, the results now leave no room for doubt. Regular injections over a long period clear up atrophies and scleroses, send the blood pulsing to extremities from which it has long been excluded or reached in insufficient quantities. I have visited her institute on different occasions and personally checked the startling physical changes that occur. Wrinkles disappear, hair starts to return to its original color, memories return and patients recover an optimism and will to work and create that seemed to have disappeared forever.

Death rate in Prof. Aslan's Institute for more than one hundred elders between 70 and 111—as of this year—has averaged 2.74% over a period of seven years during which H^3 has been continuously applied. Now the government has built a big factory to produce H^3 on Prof. Aslan's formula. Orders are pouring in from all over the world and it seems a fair bet that more and bigger factories will follow.

THE DANUBE REEDS: The story of the Danube reeds is a fascinating one. When the Romans came to what is now Rumania, two and a half or so thousand years ago, the present Danube Delta was the Gulf of Halmyris. The Danube flowed straight along its course to empty into the Black Sea at Constanza, the shortest route it could take. Came a depression—physical, not economic—to the north some 2,000 years ago and the Danube left its old bed to swing north and empty into the Gulf of Halmyris.

As axemen got to work in the forests of Germany, Austria, Hungary and other lands through which the Danube flowed, millions of tons of soil were carried away by the river and dumped into the Gulf. Today, what was the Gulf of Halmyris is now the fan-shaped Danube Delta, more than a million acres of wonderfully fertile soil, pushing out into the Black Sea three feet every year. Of these acres, 625,000 are covered with reeds from ten to 18 feet high, averaging four tons to the acre and excellent raw material for cellulose.

For decades foreign firms had their eyes on the Delta reeds. A British firm started cutting about 10,000 tons a year and shipping them back to England in the years immediately prior to World War II. But it was only when the Rumanian people took their affairs into their own hands that the problem was really tackled.

PIONEER EFFORT: The only way to go after the cellulose was by large scale mechanization. But the reeds grow under water most of the year and in the few "dry" months the rich Delta silt is soft and spongy. The Ministry of Chemical Industry sent experts all over the world to find some country which had dealt with similar problems, but team after team came back from Asia, Europe, Africa and the Americas with the same "no luck" reports.

They had to start on their own and pioneer every step. Every kind of experimental machine was finally discarded in favor of a buoyant Rumanian model with a series of rubber wheels revolving inside a broad flat rubber caterpillar track. This is now in mass production.

Reeds are being harvested this winter and fed into a new cellulose factory being rushed to completion at Braila, about 100 miles upstream from the coast, where the Danube takes a right-angle sweep to the Delta. By 1960 the Braila plant will be turning out 50,000 tons of cellulose a year. Other plants are already being started. They will come into operation every two or three years and by 1966 the Delta reeds will be producing 200,000 tons of cellulose or 150,000 tons of the precious cello-fiber.

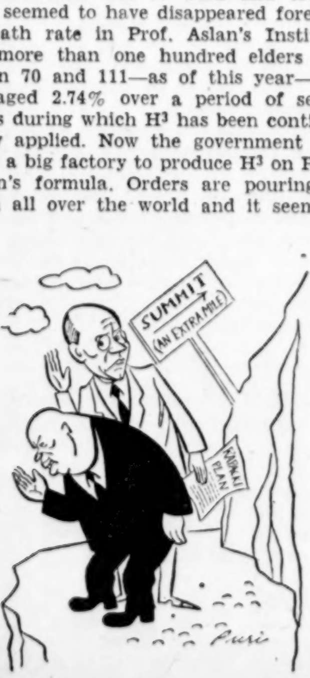
NEW PLANTS: Within the past two years, 12 chemical plants have either been built or are now being built, of which the raw material is methane gas. Rumania is ahead of any country in Europe in the exploitation of this "wonder child" of the chemical industry, ahead of West Germany and Italy which are her two nearest rivals. She has two factories now producing vinylic and finished plastic products—including conduits for gas and water piping—from methane. Two more are being rushed to completion. There are only two other such factories in Western Europe, one each in West Germany and Italy and another being built in France.

Eight more big plants, based on petroleum gases, have also been built in the past two years or are now being built. The gases, which, when British and American oil companies were running the Rumanian oil-fields, were blown off or burned, are now going to clothe the Rumanian people.

A synthetic rubber plant of 50,000 tons annual capacity will start producing in 1960. A raylon (Rumanian nylon) plant is already in production although it will be completed only by the end of the year.

Others based on phenol and teron—petroleum by-products — are being built for synthetic fibers. Not to mention two big plants for detergents to wash them with, which came into production this year. Rumanian housewives assured me the home-made detergents are better than any imported soaps.

That is the way the Rumanian chemical industry is developing. It was non-existent when the old regime vanished. Today, it is well on the way to becoming the most advanced chemical industry in Europe.



Manchester Guardian
"YOO-HOO!"

Dr. DuBois is honored by 600-year-old Charles University in Prague

Special to the Guardian

PRAGUE

CHARLES UNIVERSITY here was founded about 150 years before Columbus discovered America. Perhaps never in its long history has it conferred a more fittting honor than the degree of Doctor of Historical Sciences which it recently conferred, with medieval pageantry, on Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

In accepting, Dr. Du Bois said: "I receive this honor in all humility, holding it not so much personal, but rather an act of symbolism toward the race which I represent in America and on the continent of Africa. . . .

"The fight against private capital and profit from investment in cheap labor and in stolen land has been won in most of Asia and now centers in Africa. Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and America today stand on tip-toe, straining every muscle and using every device to induce black folk to sell themselves to the vast power of private capitalism in its final effort to rule the world. . . .

"Too many of us support the vast effort of the United States to bring on a third and last world war. I conceive it my duty to change this thought, at least among my people and in Africa, and the honor you have done me will inspire the last effort of my life."

ROAD TO SOCIALISM: From the liveliness of his wit and the vigor of his speech, this "last effort" will be a long one and one of his best.

He offered this program: ". . . The salvation of American Negroes lies in socialism. They should support all measures and men who favor the welfare state; they should vote for government ownership of capital in industry; they should favor strict regulation of corporations or their public ownership; they should vote to prevent monopoly from controlling the press and the publishing of opinions. They should favor public ownership and control of water, electric and atomic power; they should stand for a clean ballot, the encouragement of third parties and independent candidates — and the elimination of graft and gambling on television and even in churches.

"The question of the method by which the socialist state can be achieved must be worked out by experiment and reason and not by dogma."

—George Wheeler

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by Abraham Polonsky

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BELFRAGE GOES TO A JEWISH WEDDING IN THE U.S.S.R.

How a Jewish community lives in Tadjik

By Cedric Belfrage

STALINABAD, TADJIK S.S.R.

ON A FRIDAY EVENING stroll in this boom town near Afghanistan, an Angola delegate to the Asian-African Writers Conference and your correspondent were swept into a wedding party which a cavalcade of cars disgorged around us on Lenin Avenue. In a few moments we had become the party's honored guests.

The gay uproar of the celebrants was all in the Tadjik (Persian) language, but most Soviet Asians speak some Russian; and what with sign language and the bits of German and English on their side and the bits of Russian on ours, we were soon understanding each other pretty well.

A twig fire crackled at one end of an awninged courtyard hung about with carpets, and around this the guests formed a dense, swaying and jest-exchanging circle while a girl in the center sprinkled their faces with scented water. Then all took their places at a simple banquet, with an orchestra scraping and plucking sad and lively airs on strange stringed instruments to the rhythm of a finger-drum.

DANCES AND RUBLES: Flanked by parents, grandparents and children of their families, the young bride—a student in a technical institute—sat at the head with her groom, an aspiring artist. Her face was hidden by a silk head-covering. This she finally lifted after the guests' appetites had been whetted with **pirozhki**, dried corn, pistachios, grapes and tomatoes; and as baked fish (also eaten with the hands) was served and beer and vodka bottles opened for the drinking of toasts, she sat with head bowed in ceremonial bashfulness.

The banquet proceeded to halvah, melon and green tea, and the merriment grew. Several women, including the bride's mother, took the floor between the tables with impromptu dances, gracefully rippling their arms and weaving their hands towards the guests. The guests put 5-10- and 25-ruble bills between the dancing women's fingers as contributions to the bridal couple's new home. Everyone was delighted when my African companion got into a dance face-to-face with the mother, their styles from opposite ends of the earth differing yet blending to perfection; and into his twirling hands were put more bills to swell the newlyweds' nest-egg.

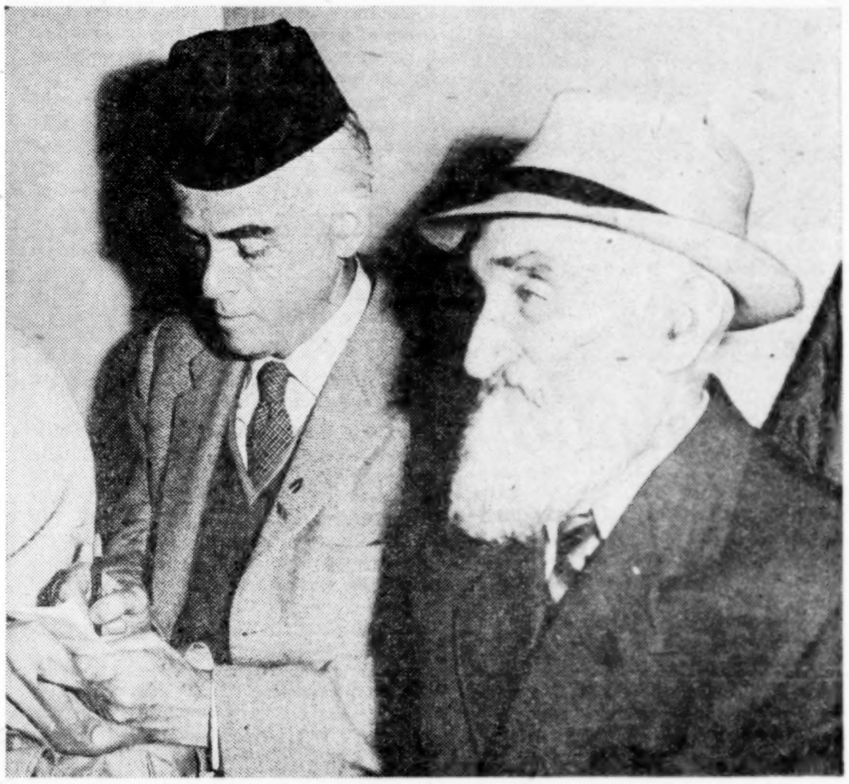
ASIAN JEWS: Between vodka toasts my table neighbor, a truck driver, told me that he was Jewish; a barber and a photographer across from me said that they were, too; and then I realized that we had fallen into a Jewish affair. Of this there had been no outward sign, the company being at first acquaintance indistinguishable from any group of Tadjiks.

Some of the men wore the standard Uzbek-Tadjik embroidered beanies, some had their heads bare. Yet it now seemed extraordinary that I had not recognized in these faces, and especially those of the grave-eyed children and the bearded elders, the Asia cousins of the martyrs of Auschwitz.

The African put his arm around a little girl and asked: "Are you Tadjik?" She answered, as naturally as if she were giving her age: "No, I am Jewish." She was not apparently thinking of "religion" but of "nationality"—one of the many in this kaleidoscopic society. I gathered that the younger grown-ups—the majority of those sitting around me—went to the synagogue either not at all or only on the three great Jewish days. This did not seem to matter too seriously to anyone. "Religious" or not they were a community, and I learned later that some young folk who never went to the synagogue nevertheless expressed group loyalty by giving money to it.

THE SYNAGOGUE: All my table-neighbors agreed that they had no interest in going to Israel, though they wanted to know if I had been there and what it was like. They asked how people were living in Britain and the U. S., and I said well. The truck-driver put his hand palm downward under his chin—a gesture followed by several others—to indicate that materially at least, life here is good too. They explained that, except for a handful of elders, none of their community knew either Yiddish or Hebrew.

Next morning, equipped now with an interpreter (of Canadian Jewish origin), I learned something of this community into which we had stumbled. They were Bokhara Jews; long established in the Uzbek-Tadjik republics (the pre-1918 Emirate of Bokhara), and now, I was told, numbering some 25,000—with 5,000-odd in Stalinabad and over 7,000 in Samarkand, the largest concentration.



BELFRAGE WITH THE THE LATE RABBI SCHLIEFFER IN MOSCOW IN 1956

The Jews in the Soviet Union seem more relaxed and confident today

The congregation, mostly old folk of dignified bearing, were streaming away from their devotions as two of my wedding-party friends led me to the Stalinabad synagogue. In a courtyard without any identifying sign outside it, there were two places of worship—one very small and one of medium size, each with its sacred scrolls in a cupboard and Hebrew texts on the walls. The bigger one was for the Bokhara Jews with services conducted mostly in Tadjik; the other, still in process of fixing up, was for the "European Jews," settlers here from Russia, who know Hebrew and Yiddish but no Tadjik and total only about 300 in the city.

ACTING RABBI: In the larger house a few old men who had lingered after the services began talking to me, but soon yielded to a newcomer as spokesman—a pale, slender, clean-shaven man under 40, with fair hair curling out at the sides from beneath a cloth hat worn over a skullcap. Entering with two little boys, he introduced himself as Solomon Shapiro and his sons as model students of Hebrew under his tutelage.

He said that the Russian Jews here had no rabbi, but that he, the son and grandson of rabbis in Russia, was acting in that capacity for them as best he could. His manner was relaxed and frank, as was that of the others who occasionally broke into the talk. Following is the essence of the answers to my questions, given modestly but thoughtfully and with firm assurance.

The Jews hereabouts do not feel discriminated against now, although, said Shapiro, "I will not speak of the events up to a few years ago." He added: "It is true that old habits die hard, and sometimes we encounter individual words or acts of anti-Semitism." But Jews have spread out freely into all those fields of activity from which they were traditionally barred, and many work on the rich collective farms of Tadjikistan just as they do in Israel.

LITTLE EMIGRATION: Those still practicing their religion have a beautifully-printed prayer book published in Moscow in 1956 (I was shown a copy), and in the market there is a special kosher food stall. Some of them get Yiddish papers by mail from Birobidjan (one offered to get me a copy from his home).

But nobody cares to move to Birobidjan: the young folk see great opportunities where they are and "are not interested in this mode of expression of Jewishness," and the older and more devout "naturally don't want to move from their homes to a cold, far-off, little-known place at their time of life."

A few have gone to Israel, for example the former Stalinabad rabbi, who sends parcels of "special fruit" from there and is apparently happy. Shapiro knew no Jews personally who had gone to Israel and regretted it, but indicated awareness that there were some.

Stalinabad's "European Jews" do not complain of the lack of Jewish cultural expression hereabouts, since only their tiny minority would appreciate it if they had it. They are unhappy about this lack in the European part of the U.S.S.R., but with evident satisfaction Shapiro said he understood a Yiddish theater would shortly be opened in Moscow. They would like to be able to get a Jewish paper from Moscow and think one ought to be published there to which Jews all over the U.S.S.R. could subscribe, but do not expect it here.

CALM AND CONFIDENT: I have not been attempting any "study" of the Jewish situation: to do so would mean traveling from end to end of the Soviet Union and finding and interviewing countless Jews who are more or less assimilated and unconnected with Jewish community life. My encounters here are set down as isolated incidents for what they may be worth.

As on previous visits to the U.S.S.R. I have been meeting everywhere, by casual chance and in all areas and conditions of life, Soviet citizens who happen to be Jewish. My experience, such as it has been, is that comparatively few remain "orthodox" and the great majority are in no way interested in religious practices.

Most seem to take the fact that they are Jews, and officially listed under this "nationality," as calmly as the little girl at the wedding—although of course their national feeling is of a special kind after holocausts still so fresh in memory.

They were undoubtedly frightened, up to a short time ago, by what had appeared to be a growing official anti-Semite tendency. Now they seem much more relaxed and confident than I found many to be in 1956, and complaints that they may have about conditions do not seem to spring from any feeling of discrimination against Jews as such.

FOUR SEASONS: In Samarkand, as I waited for a taxi outside the hotel just after arrival, I fell to chatting with an English-speaking passer-by and asked him his nationality; he said "Jewish," in the same tone of voice as he might have said "Ukrainian" or "Latvian" or "Russian." A native of Gorki, he was a schoolteacher and had formerly taught in Siberia.

I wondered if this meant he had been deported to Siberia, and said: "You must be glad to be here now, in this fine sunny climate." He replied: "No, not at all, I much preferred Siberia—I like a place which has four proper seasons, not just a hot dry season and a rainy season."

I gave him a copy of the GUARDIAN, for which he was most grateful as he had no access to any English-language publication except those of the Communist Party. He strolled on reading it, and in the next few minutes I got involved with two tourists and a striking elderly man with a military-cut beard and comfortably upholstered chassis who was lounging on a bench in the sun.

ENJOYING LIFE: The tourists were Californians who explained that they were on their way from Los Angeles to New York, were going "the other way around for a change," and had just flown in from India. The elderly character on the bench introduced me to a friend lounging beside him, who was an Armenian although a Westerner might have described him as "looking Jewish." He himself, he said, was a Bokhara Jew.

Stretching himself like a cat in the sun, the elderly character said: "That man who said Siberia is better than Samarkand is crazy. It's true that this was always a wild country. It still is, although before Soviet power it was far worse. As for America, I know it is more civilized but it must be a wild country too if its people travel from one side of it to the other via Samarkand. Of course those two will have time to see nothing, but I suppose they will talk a lot. Anyhow," he added after a pause, "here you can enjoy life."

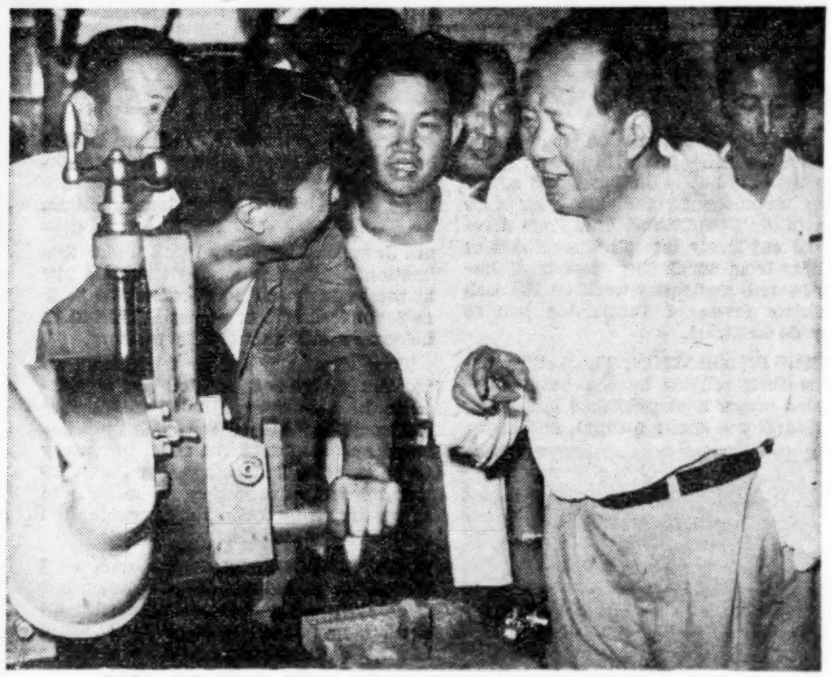
"And do you?" I asked.

"I certainly do," he said with a rich, hearty smile, and marched down the avenue arm-in-arm with his nodding and smiling Armenian friend.

Rockwell Kent to speak at Chicago meeting Nov. 15

ROCKWELL KENT will be the featured speaker Sat., Nov. 15, at a meeting of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship marking the 25th Anniversary of U.S.-Soviet diplomatic relations. The meeting will be held in Hall C-1 at 32 W. Randolph, starting at 8:15 p.m.

Also on the program will be prominent Chicago speakers and a major official of the Soviet Embassy. The State Dept. has also been invited to send a speaker. There will be musical entertainment and free refreshments following the meeting. Mandel Terman, chairman of the Council, will broadcast a message to the meeting from Moscow. He is currently on a tour of the U.S.S.R.



TELL ME, HOW DOES THAT THINGAMAJIG WORK, SON?
Chairman Mao chats with students at a Tientsin University workshop

BOOKS **'THE BRAVE NEW WORLD'**

Two who understood

IN THE SHORT COMPASS of 247 pages, Helen and Scott Nearing have written an illuminating book on the Soviet Union and China, based on their travels through these two giants of the socialist world during the winter of 1957-58.

The basic material is all there in **The Brave New World***: the political structure and the planned economy, the impressive statistics on industrialization, improvement in living standards, incredibly rapid strides in scientific development—all the material dear to the heart of the traveler eager to demonstrate his all-seeing eye. But the Nearings present the essence of this material as distilled through two sharp minds.

Still this would be just another book on Russia and China, were it not for the fact that the Nearings are especially qualified to understand and appreciate many aspects of Soviet and Chinese life which seem strange, and even forbidding, to most Western travelers.

ON THEIR WAY: As experienced educators with a long view, the authors were particularly interested in children in the socialist world. They give considerable space to education, eloquently describe their experiences with students studying and playing, and the amazing scope of material available in the libraries. Chinese educators told them:

"The principles of socialist teaching are to develop the talents of the children, to teach them to think and to show them the problems they will have to tackle to build a socialist economy. They are shown the past, the present and the future. They must pick their own way. They will be the workers and citizens of tomorrow."

The Nearings found Soviet children "neither petted nor spoiled, though they were greatly loved." Healthy, upstanding and self-reliant, radiating friendliness and good cheer, these children "have a part to play in society; they know where they are going, and they are on their way."

THE SPARTAN LIFE: After visiting Chinese schools from nursery to university, the authors felt that "the Chinese young people are at least the equal of the Russians in robust, sturdy, well-developed bodies and balanced minds." They concluded:

"Outside of these two countries we have never seen young people, from babies up, who radiate such hope, confidence, purpose, self-possession and cheer. Chinese and Russian youth are climbing fast and far."

Many Western travelers have been appalled by the Spartan life of citizens in socialist countries, especially in China. They have made unflattering comments on the drab, uniformly blue, almost shapeless clothing of Chinese men and women. They were skeptical when told that thousands of Chinese, often working with bare hands on dams and flood-control projects, "volunteered" their labor. The Nearings had a different view.

THEY UNDERSTOOD: For years the Nearings have been living a frugal life in a subsistence homestead, combining physical labor and cooperative projects with their neighbors, and having time to read, write, travel and do educational work. They could understand and appreciate the Chinese willingess to wear clothing of uniform hue and material to conserve presently scarce goods and resources for building an abundant future.

They not only believed that physical labor was contributed voluntarily by the Chinese but eagerly contributed their own when they visited a flood-control project. To them, "this concept of a whole people awakening to the benefits to be derived from linking mental work and physical work" was the most heartening development they saw in China.

They returned home convinced that "it will take re-made human beings to live in a socialist world." They also brought back the message given them by all Russians and Chinese they met—the desire "to establish and preserve peace and friendship on earth."

—Kumar Goshal

**THE BRAVE NEW WORLD, by Helen and Scott Nearing. Social Science Institute, Harborside, Me. 244 pp., plus Index. $3.50.*

Try putting yourself in their place . . .

THOSE WHO VISIT THE SOVIET UNION or China or any other foreign country must take the local situation into account and use it as a basis of judgment. If they were deciding whether or not to migrate to Russia or China and live there, their own approach to its life and problems would be of paramount importance. Then they could legitimately ask themselves: "How would I fit into that social situation? Would I feel at home? Could I be an adjusted and useful citizen in such a society?"

Under such circumstances an egocentric approach to a different social environment would be justified. But a report on social situations which differ from those to which the reporter is accustomed gains in value and importance in direct ratio to the ability of the reporter to put himself in the places of those about whom he is reporting. Are they in good health? Are they adjusted, balanced human beings? Does their society meet their needs and fulfill their hopes and aspirations?

—From The Brave New World

THE FIN AND THE FOLLY

Buy an American car: You outa your mind?

THE NEXT TIME you waste an hour searching for a parking space, or have your headlights bashed in by another car's tail fins, or dig into savings to meet the payment on the family buggy, don't cuss at the world. Get a copy of John Keats' **The Insolent Chariots***—and make sure your friends read it too. This book, which is No. 10 on the best-seller list—within a month of publication—should turn every car owner into a picket in front of General Motors' headquarters.

Keats sets out to examine a basic paradox of auto manufacture:

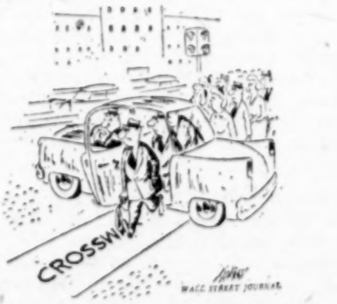
- Every year since the war Detroit has turned out cars that are successively poorer mechanically, less safe, longer and wider, more expensive to buy, run and repair, and more uncomfortable to ride in.
- Yet an estimate of what this country really needs would have produced cars that are: (1) cheaper, to eliminate perpetual debt of time buyers; (2) smaller to relieve parking problems; (3) safer, because 40,000 Americans are killed every year in car accidents; (4) more comfortable, because the population is growing taller each generation.

PSYCHIC DREAMBOAT: The answer is put most succinctly by the title of Chapter Six: "S.O.B. Detroit." Our cars are mechanically and cosmetically deficient because the manufacturers believe they can make more money selling an oversized "dreamboat" than a safe, sensible car; and because General Motors, Ford and Chrysler produce 97% of all cars and wield monopoly control over design, price and distribution.

Keats believes that anyone who buys a U.S.-made car ought to have his head examined—and he demonstrates how Detroit examines the American head through motivational researchers who decide what kind of cars we really want. Then it spends $20,000,000 to advertise the fulfillment of Joe Doakes' sex, career and social status dreams — a grotesque and expensive power-steered coffin.

When car sales dip, Detroit raises prices. When the accident rate goes up, the industry spends millions to design bigger fins, juke-box backs and neon instrument panels—but not a cent to improve basic mechanics. When inventories accumulate, manufacturers force dealers into unscrupulous and sometimes dishonest sales gimmicks, under threat of revoking their franchise.

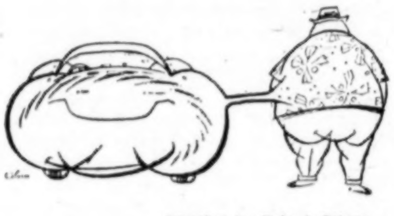
ET TU, MOSCOW! There seems to be no way out short of an organized mass campaign, although Keats sees some hope in the burgeoning sale of foreign cars and American Motors' small car, the Rambler.



Wall Street Journal

Interestingly, the struggle may cross cold war lines because the latest Soviet cars are almost a direct copy of Detroit's worst nightmares. On the other hand, the new Skoda car from Czechoslovakia was designed according to recommendations of the Cornell U. study on safety. It has bucket seats, rubber bumpers and no chrome or fins.

Basically **The Insolent Chariots** is a serious study which adds up to a withering indictment of a monopoly industry. But Keats has neatly avoided the traps confronting an author dealing with statistical material. He is never dull because he has tackled the job with the research thoroughness of a skilled journalist.



—Drawing by Robert Osborn in "The Insolent Chariots"

BLINKER AHEAD: He has collated the best scientific and historic material, yet spiced his work with a bright, satirical style which makes the book popular reading and offers many chuckles and even a few belly-laughs. The drawings of Robert Osborn, generously sprinkled through the book, are delightful.

For anyone planning to buy a new car, **The Insolent Chariots** is a blinker signal —Stop! Look! Listen!

—Robert E. Light

**THE INSOLENT CHARIOTS, by John Keats. Drawings by Robert Osborn. J. B. Lippincott, New York and Philadelphia. 234 pp. $3.95.*

LAWYERS HONORED

Foreign Born banquet in Los Angeles Nov. 23

WHEN THE Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born assembles at its Eighth Annual Testimonial Dinner honoring attorneys at the Park Manor on Sun., Nov. 23, at 5 p.m., it will be celebrating a series of victories.

Especially honored as representative of the Committee's "Legal Panel" will be Joseph Forer of the Washington, D. C., firm of Forer and Rein, noted for their civil rights and foreign born defense work for many years.

The winning of the **Rowoldt** case before the Supreme Court enabled Forer and Rein to get a dozen current Mexican-American cases sent back for rehearings. Another recent victory is the case of Edo Mita, Japanese-American, whose appeal is to be reheard under the Rowoldt decision. Joseph Forer also argued and won the case of Frank Bonetti before the high court. Not only was Bonetti freed from deportation, but he became eligible for U.S. citizenship.

HONOR LOCAL PANEL: These and other victories came in cases initially defended by the many attorneys of the L.A. Committee's 'Legal Panel." Virtually every panel member in Los Angeles has been involved in the dozens of cases later handled by Forer and Rein, and share in the victories won.

The dinner will also mark the preparation of a Petition to the United Nations Human Rights Commission in behalf of the rights of Mexican-Americans which will be presented to the UN in December.

Talks on the Bomb

(Continued from Page 1)

nually if a foolproof inspection system could be put into effect and if progress could be made in other areas of disarmament. They said that this, in effect, would achieve the 2 to 3 year suspension of tests proposed last year by Moscow.

SOVIET STAND: But the U.S.S.R. rejected the West's offer and insisted it would continue test explosions "for its own security" until they added up to the same number of tests by the U.S. and Britain combined. The Soviet delegate reminded the UN that Moscow last March 31 had announced a unilateral test suspension and that it had warned it would renew tests if the West did not follow suit. Soviet delegate Valerian Zorin reiterated his proposal for an immediate and unconditional "cessation" of tests to prevent an increase in the number of nuclear powers and to encourage the Geneva conference into fruitful discussion.

Neutral observers in the UN found the Soviet position consistent but disappointingly rigid, and the Western position—especially the U.S. position—hypocritical.

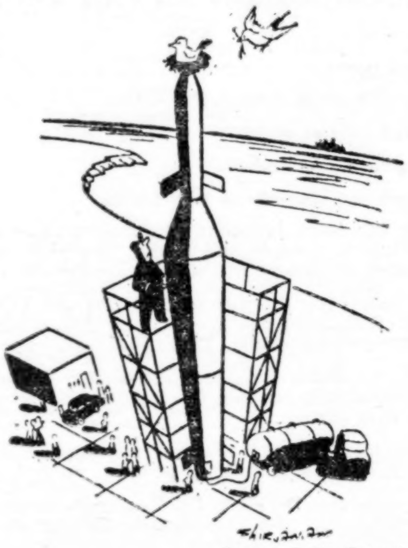
They agreed with Moscow that it was not necessary to wait for a functioning foolproof inspection system before a permanent halt in nuclear tests. Moscow had pointed out that, even without an inspection system it had detected 20 U.S. tests when Washington had announced only 14. Washington accused Moscow of gaining this knowledge through espionage in the U.S. But U.S. Atomic Energy Commission chairman John McCone, at his Oct. 29 press conference, admitted that the Soviet figures on American testing were "reasonably precise," and implied that they had been gained by monitoring and standard scientific devices used by each country to check on the other.

MEASURE OF MISTRUST: Neutral nations criticized Moscow for reentering the nuclear test race; but they conceded it had reason to be distrustful of U.S. intentions. They noted Washington's present insistence on linking test suspension to a comprehensive disarmament plan, as well as to solutions of political problems (Germany, Korea, Vietnam) that create international tension.

Last summer both President Eisenhower and Secy. Dulles seemed willing to consider test suspension alone. But now that the chips were down, and the Geneva conference was actually starting, the U.S. again was making suspension part of the package deal on which previous conferences had foundered.

The neutrals found some evidence that the U.S. had no intention of renouncing tests permanently, even if a foolproof control system were in effect. They noted McCone's press conference statement:

"The commission [AEC] feels that it is in the interest of the U.S. to stop testing only if it is part of an ultimate program of disarmament and the relieving of international tensions. Testing cannot be . . . separated from other phases of disarmament."



London Daily Express

THE "CLEAN" THEORY: McCone added that test suspension would "delay and probably prevent" development of "clean" nuclear weapons. He said U.S. scientists have "fairly well established" a technique for making "clean" bombs, but their theories needed testing over a long period. Even more spine-chilling statements in blunter terms were made in the October issue of the quarterly **Foreign Affairs** by Henry A. Kissinger, author of **Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy** and advocate of limited war with "clean" bombs. Kissinger often reflects Pentagon policy.

He questioned "whether a complete suspension of nuclear testing is desirable, whatever the possibilities of inspection." He argued that, if tests were suspended, Western scientists might give up research in "clean" bombs because they would be unable to verify their theories by experiment. But, he said, as Marxists, Russian scientists place more reliance on theory; therefore, "even if the rate of scientific progress were the same, the Soviets may gain an advantage because of greater confidence in untested data," and thus benefit from "a complete ban which it scrupulously observed."

WHO SANCTIONED IT? Kissinger insisted "we must have a wider spectrum of nuclear weapons" and avoid test suspension. Instead, he suggested, the U.S. should "invite the Soviet Union to join a UN committee which would set a maximum dosage of permissible fall-out from testing."

The answer to proposals like Kissinger's has been given by Dr. Albert Schweitzer, who said: "We are constantly being told about a **permissible amount of radiation.** Who permitted it? Who has any right to permit it?"

As the Geneva talks got under way behind closed doors, India, Yugoslavia and other neutral nations continued their efforts for a compromise acceptable to the Big Three. Without such a compromise, chances seemed slim for success.

IN NO. CALIFORNIA

Vote U.S.A. in '59

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

VOTE U.S.A. will be a political slogan in one or more Northern California cities next spring. A group of independent socialists has adopted the title "United Socialist Action," elected Vincent Hallinan state chairman, and is preparing to enter the municipal elections. Plans are being made to conduct a "model" campaign with before-and-after analyses of conditions and the causes of failure or success. It is hoped to compile data and statistics as guides to subsequent efforts. Berkeley, home of the University of California, has been tentatively agreed upon as first choice.

This development follows on a similar formation in Southern California and a merger of the two groups will be arranged. State tickets for 1960 are expected to emerge from their efforts. George Hitchcock, North California chairman of the American Forum for Socialist Education, and Art Sharon, independent socialist leader, are active in the group.

PUBLICATIONS

Publication Date: November 15
THE BRAVE NEWWORLD
by
HELEN & SCOTT NEARING
Observations made on a 1957-1958 journey to the Soviet Union and People's China.
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the SPECTATOR

Don Pablo

IN THE GREAT HALL of the United Nations Assembly on Oct. 24 the members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra were resting after playing the first number of a concert marking the 13th birthday of the world organization. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold spoke briefly and then returned to his seat. For a moment there was silence, then a ripple of applause that grew in waves to thunder. The orchestra and the 3,000 persons in the audience rose to their feet as a short, slightly stooped figure in a business suit walked with quick steps to the center of the stage and bowed to the orchestra, then to the audience. It was Pablo Casals paying his first visit and playing his cello in the U.S. for the first time in 30 years.

PABLO CASALS
Speaking his universal language

The master motioned with his bow for the people to be seated. Then, with the Polish pianist Mieczyslaw Horszowski, he played the Bach Sonata No. 2 in D major. The audience, numbering among them some of the world's best-known diplomats, remained motionless and deeply thoughtful throughout. When he finished they rose once again in homage.

For a radio audience in 80 nations of the world there was more: in Paris the American Yehudi Menuhin and the Russian David Oistrakh played an incredibly beautiful Bach Double Concerto for Violins, and the Indian Ravi Shankar played a haunting raj on the stringed sitar; in Geneva the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande, under Ernest Ansermet, played the Ode to Joy from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, with English soloists and a Swiss chorus.

IT WAS A THRILLING CONCERT. But the eyes of the world were on Pablo Casals, 82 next month, who had come up from Puerto Rico to play. There in his mother's homeland, where he is known and loved as "Don Pablo," the world's greatest cellist and one of its great humanitarians, lives in self-imposed exile from his native Spain. He will never return while Franco and his Falange rule.

For years he lived across the border in France, across from his beloved Catalonia, among the Loyalist exiles, who are closest to his heart. Beginning in 1950, with the celebration of the bicentennial of Bach's birth, through 1955, there was an annual festival at Prades, where distinguished musicians came to rehearse and then to play with Casals. It was an annual renewal of Casals' testament of faith in humanity and, for all the world to see, a protest against fascism.

He boycotted Nazi Germany, and Italy after the rise of fascism there. He has repeatedly said that art is not a pastime, that it has a deep human meaning that obliges the artist to "take sides" where human dignity and morals are concerned. He had vowed never to come to the U.S. because of Washington's friendship for Franco.

NOW HE HAD SOFTENED THE VOW. Why? In a statement issued the day before the concert he explained:

> "If at my age I have come here for this day, it is not because anything has changed in my political attitude or in the restrictions I have imposed on myself and my career as an artist for all these years, but because today all else becomes secondary in comparison to the great and mortal danger threatening all humanity. Never has the world been nearer to catastrophe than at this moment. The extraordinary scientific discoveries of our century, which some great intellects, in their thirst for knowledge, have achieved, are now being exploited for the construction of instruments of monstrous destructiveness. Confusion and fear have invaded the whole world; misunderstood nationalism, fanaticism, political dogmas and lack of liberty and justice are feeding mistrust and hostility that make the collective danger greater every day; yet, the desire for peace is felt by every human being.
>
> "The anguish of the world caused by the continuation of nuclear danger is increasing every day . . . All nuclear experiments ought to be stopped altogether and I profoundly hope that the negotiations in the near future will end in an agreement that will make this possible . . . The biggest and most powerful nations have the greater responsibility and duty for keeping peace. It is my deep conviction that the great masses in these countries, as in every other country, want the understanding and mutual cooperation of their fellow men.
>
> "It seems to me that all those who believe in the dignity of man should act at this time in order to bring about a deeper understanding among peoples and a sincere rapprochment between conflicting forces."

IN THE GREAT HALL AT THE UN, as the audience called for an encore, Don Pablo sat down again, rested his cello on his shoulder and held his bow half-raised. "I will play a folk song," he said very quietly. "It is a Catalan folk song, 'The Song of the Birds'."

He played and it was a song of love, and there was good reason. "You know that wonderful song?" he once asked a listener. "I have played that song in every concert since the war. Of my country."

The Ambassador from Spain, sitting in the audience, understood.

—James Aronson

PUBLICATIONS

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About Arthur F. Coca, M.D.

Dr. Coca is one of the world's leading allergy specialists. He is Honorary President of the American Association of Immunologists. For 17 years he was Medical Director of Lederle Laboratories. He taught at the Post Graduate Medical School of Columbia University, was a Professor of Immunology at Cornell, has written extensively for medical journals throughout the world. The findings in "The Pulse Test" were first presented to the medical profession in a technical monograph, "Familial Non-reaginic Food Allergy." This book is in its third printing and we can supply copies at $10.50.

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CALENDAR

CHICAGO

ROCKWELL KENT, RUDOLPH GANZ speak at Silver Jubilee of American-Soviet Friendship. Also Mandel Terman speaks from Moscow; speaker from Soviet Embassy; entertainment; refreshments. Sat., Nov. 15, 8:15 p.m. Hall C-1, 32 W. Randolph. 90c. Ausp: CCASF.

SAVE THE DATE!
WED., NOV. 19, 8 P.M.
GENERAL VICTOR A. YAKHONTOFF
noted author and lecturer
will speak on
"CRISIS IN ASIA"
1627 W. Sherwin Av.
— Refreshments —
Ausp: Friends of the Guardian.

TIM WOHLFORTH, editor YOUNG SOCIALIST, will speak on "America's Role in a Revolutionary World," Fri., Nov. 14, 8 p.m. at Ida Noyes Hall, 1212 E. 59 St.

CLEVELAND

"THREE VIEWS OF THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS" Speakers: **ERNEST MAZEY**, Detroit Branch American Civil Liberties Union, reports on The Michigan Election Results, Labor's Role in Michigan Elections, Carl Stellato Congressional Campaign; **SAM POLLOCK**, Pres. Local 427, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, reports on Ohio Anti-"Right To Work" Campaign, Ohio Labor's Political Future; **STEVE GRATTAN**, Exec. Dir., American Forum for Socialist Education, speaks on New York's Independent-Socialist Campaign, The New York State Election Results, What Course for Labor's Independent Political Action. **DR. OLIVER S. LOUD**, Moderator, noted lecturer, Dept. of Physics, Antioch College. Audience participation. **Sun., Nov. 9, 3 p.m.** Unitarian Society of Cleveland, 8143 Euclid Av. Ausp: Cleveland Forum for Political Education. — Admission Free.

LOS ANGELES

DOUBLE ANNIVERSARY BANQUET:
"Anniversary of Russian Revolution and 30 Years of the MILITANT"
Speakers: **James P. Cannon**, National Chairman, S.W.P.; **Arne Swabeck**, well-known writer for INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW and veteran of the labor movement. Sat., Nov. 15, 7 p.m. Forum Hall, 1702 E. 4 St. For reservations phone AN 9-4953 or NO 3-0387. Cont. $1.75.

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Friday, Nov. 21, 8 p.m.
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Tickets: American-Russian Institute, 90 McAllister St., UN 1-3813.

NEW YORK

Sunday, Nov. 9, 8:15 p.m.
"THE 1958 ELECTIONS AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE"
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- for the 1960 elections
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Dec. 5—**WILLIAM BLAKE** and **WALT WHITMAN**
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MONDAYS
SHAKESPEARE'S POLITICAL THEMES
Nov. 10: Shakespeare & Bourgeois Revolution
Nov. 17: Authority & Responsibility
Nov. 24: Tudor "absolutism by consent"
Dec. 1: Free Trade & Human Equality
Dec. 8: Dictatorship & Treason

TUESDAYS
FIVE GENERATIONS OF YOUTH IN REVOLT
Nov. 11: Art for Art's Sake & the English "decadents" of 1890
Nov. 18: Bohemian Rebellion in Chicago & Greenwich Village before 1914
Nov. 25: The "lost generation" after World War I
Dec. 2: Art for criticism's sake—our academic "new critics and writers"
Dec. 9: The Beat Generation, The Angry Young Men & Existentialism.
Tuition: $4 series of 5; single lect. $1.50.

SCOTT NEARING—noted author, scholar, lecturer, will speak on "The Probability of War and the Possibility of Peace", Sun., Nov. 9, 8:30 p.m. at Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn.

ROUND TABLE PRESENTS
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Militant Labor Forum, 116 University Place, AL 5-7852, presents: **MYRA T. WEISS**, subject: "Significance of National Election Returns," Sun., Nov. 9, 8 p.m. On Fri., Nov. 14, 8 p.m.—**ELINOR FERRY** on "The F.B.I.—Permanent Political Police." Contribution for each-50c.

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PUBLICATIONS

SOVIET EDUCATION
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Social science faculty offers youth program

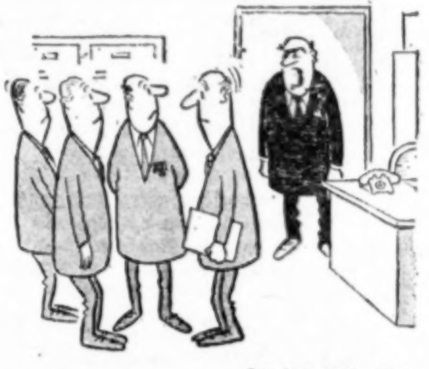
PLATO'S **Republic**, Beard's **Economic Interpretation of the Constitution**, and Marx's **Capital** will be among the "Books to Know" to be discussed in the course of that title, now offered in The Faculty of Social Science's Youth Program. Lecturers include Herbert Aptheker, Harold Collins, Harry K. Wells and others. Other classes include: "What Happens in History," with Henry Klein, "How Youth Organizes," with Robert Thompson, and "How to Write Effectively," with novelist Philip Bonosky.

All classes in the Youth Program meet on Friday nights, at 6:45 and 8:30 p.m., for six sessions, on Nov. 7, 14, 21, Dec. 5, 12, 19. The fee for each course is $3.50. Registrations are taken at Faculty headquarters, 80 E. 11th St., at Broadway.

THE GALLERY

THREE COUPLES IN DENVER, COLO., answered Gov. Faubus' plea for funds to fight integration with a contribution of $1,000,000—in Confederate money. In an accompanying note they said: "Give our regards to Jeff Davis, Jim Crow and John Wilkes Booth." Now where did they think he would go to meet those fellows? . . . Enterprising Bert Cowlan, general manager of FM station WBAI in New York, neatly bypassed red tape and wrote to Radio Moscow about exchanging broadcasts. The negotiations began last February and culminated in a visit to Moscow in July by Cowlan. They worked out a deal under which Radio Moscow will send tapes of one full concert a week; in return they will get current American music—popular, jazz, folk and classical. The American station has already made a two-and-a-half hour broadcast of the International Tchaikovsky Competition including Van Cliburn's winning performance. The station broadcasts on 99.2 kilocycles and is heard in a radius of 75 miles from New York City. . . . Far East expert Arthur Goodfriend says most young Asians regard us as a nation of hoodlums because of the American films and books they get. He sees a diabolical plot by "communists to promote the shipment of our worst films and literature to Asia."

FROM A CHRISTMAS CATALOG for holiday shopping: "An exact replica Army Hand Grenade. Get a real bang when you toss it. Startle ex GI's." If that doesn't give your friends a charge, a California company offers the "Fun Gift of the Year! Uninhibited pillowcase expresses your mood so meaningfully. All you need to play the Pillow Game is one of these unusual, mirthful pillowcases. Beautifully embellished with YES on one side (in passionate pink)—with NO on the other (in downcast blue). Only $1 each. Get a pair to enhance marital harmony." . . . An ad in the Los Angeles **Times** read: "A rare opportunity! Luxurious, private memorial room in Forest Lawn Memorial Park with extensive use of imported marble. This room, in Gothic architecture, provides interment for 12, and is complemented by three beautiful stained glass windows, bronze entrance and a sarcophagus which is a masterpiece of art. For religious reasons owner will sacrifice for $110,000." . . . The American meat industry presented the British Sausage Manufacturers Assn. with a gold-plated hot dog as a token of friendship. J. B. Godber, in accepting the item, said: "It's rather a pity there is no ode to the hot dog."



London Daily Mirror

"We're one big happy family here—and I intend to put a stop to it!"

THE RED BOGEYMAN may yet replace the free premium as Americas greatest sales come-on. In promoting the sales of Easter seals for crippled children last spring, Don Belding of Madison Avenue's Foote, Cone & Belding said the real issue was "national security." He argued that in the coming war with the Russians, who outnumber us two-to-one (his arithmetic), we will need the children for service . . . In Babylon, L. I., last month Police Chief Percy K. Hempstead used a similar pitch in promoting his crusade on juvenile delinquency to a PTA group. According to Chief Hempstead, the Russian Reds have planted agents in front organizations for the purpose of destroying the American family. These groups mouth Russian propaganda aimed at breaking down traditional values. Examples of the propaganda, according to Hempstead, are: the togetherness concept—by becoming pals, parents deny their children the basic need of mothers and fathers; modern baby feeding practices—part of "communism in the cradle"; guerrilla gangs—these take pride in terrorism and are "ripe pickings" for the communist effort to conquer the country. At last report, Hempstead was losing to the Russians; juvenile delinquency was on the rise in Long Island.

TREASURY DEPT. EMPLOYES are enjoying a private joke in Washington. One wag in the department is circulating a memo designed to "clarify the cautious terminology of the experts" about the recession. The memo says that "it should be noted that a slowing up of the slowdown is not as good as an upturn in the downcurve, but it is a good deal better than either a slowdown or a deepening of the upcurve. There is a definite decrease in the rate of increase in unemployment, but this decrease would turn into an increase in the rate of decrease if the slowdown should speed up." Sounds like an Eisenhower press conference . . . Albert E. Kahn, author of **The Great Conspiracy**, is visiting the U.S.S.R. on invitation from the Union of Soviet Writers . . . Dr. W. H. Morris, associate professor of agricultural economics at Purdue U., told a symposium on "The Farmer and Heart Disease" that the practice of milking cows at floor level where the milker must stoop, is an unnecessary strain on the milker's heart. He did not foresee any change in the method because the milkers belong to a union which allows them to milk only a prescribed number of cows. He concluded therefore that there is no incentive for the farm owners to improve conditions.

—**Robert E. Light**

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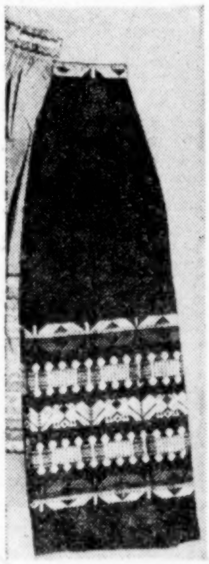

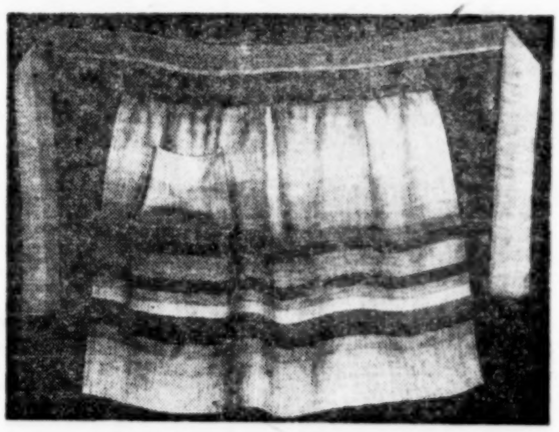

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